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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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Tel: 27880

VOL. 1 NO. 8

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1946.

Price 20 Cents

## WARNING AGAINST DIVISION OF WORLD INTO TWO CAMPS

### Smuts Calls For Big Three Meeting To End Dangerous Split

#### Cleavage Has Been One Of Main Revelations Of Paris Talks

Paris, Oct. 7.—The South African representative at the Paris Peace Conference, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, to-day expressed alarm at the growing division of the world into eastern and western camps and called on the Conference and leaders of the Big Three to get together at once to halt the dangerous trend to the parting of ways.

Field Marshal Smuts' speech was the high mark of this Conference. He was greeted with great applause both as he ascended the rostrum and when he had finished.

He is the only delegate at this Conference who also attended the Versailles Conference in 1918 and he is considered one of the world's elder statesmen and his appeal was bound to have considerable effect on the far younger delegates who have been squabbling and bickering over the spoils of war here for 10 weeks.

In effect, Gen Smuts called for an early Big Three meeting to end the split which, he said, had only been emphasized by this Conference. He also asked that the issue be openly discussed and ventilated before the Conference closes.

"Let this Conference end with a message of hope and not despair. This is what the world is waiting for. Let a clarion call go forth from this Conference to our allied peoples which will rally them and maintain the united front in peace as they have kept it in war."

"We seem already in this moment of unparalleled victory to be forming up into new camps between east and west. That would be a fatal impression and we must dispel it without loss of time. Our leaders must take counsel together and set the people's mind at rest. This fear of our splitting up into two camps transcends all other issues arising from this Conference. I myself do not think we are at the parting of ways and consider the fear much exaggerated. But the fear is spreading and must be halted. Unless it is stopped the drift may lead to a rift; it may then lead to a parting of ways. Such a development in the hour of our victory is really unthinkable."

Gen Smuts said that while the conference may fairly be considered a success, one feature has been disappointing and discouraging. "In the debate and outlook a cleavage has been revealed which if not cleared up may bode ill for the future of this Conference and of the world's peace."

Gen Smuts said there is no fundamental dividing line between east and west, that there was a place and space for everyone in the world and that the east versus west concept was an aftermath of wartime enemy propaganda.

"There are no differences which cannot be reconciled and no divisions which cannot be bridged. The misfortune is that in press and propaganda undue stress is laid on the differences because they are more exciting to the public and have greater news value. Ideologies on both sides are propagated ad nauseum until the people believe there is nothing else in the world so important as our particular brand of ideologies."

"I wish veto could be imposed on ideologies and the world can thus settle down to its real business."

Gen Smuts was speaking in the plenary session of the Peace Conference during discussion of the Italian Treaty.

The first speaker was Senator Tom Connally, the Senatorial adviser to Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State. He said a just solution of the problem of Trieste and the frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy was essential to a peace settlement with Italy.

Recommendations that the Political and Territorial Committee for Italy had forwarded to the plenary conference were among the most important on which the conference must formulate its advice.

"Not only is that problem essential for a lasting peace but one of the most vexing problems with which the conference has to deal," he declared.

"The United States delegation has repeatedly made clear that a decision must be taken as a whole. Furthermore unless there is a satisfactory statute assuring independence of the free territory and full fundamental (Continued on Page 4)

### Mixed Reactions To Gen Smuts' Statement

Paris, Oct. 7.—The reactions to Field Marshal Jan Smuts' statement that the Paris Conference has not failed—unquestionably the highlight of the first plenary session in the final stage of the conference—are sharply divided.

The majority of the senior delegates discussing Marshal Smuts' speech agreed that in placing the work of the Conference in its proper perspective against the background of post-war relationships between the Allies, the South African Premier had displayed a clear-sightedness of the experienced older statesman, whose detachment from the small issues enables him to distinguish between the wood and the trees.

Others—and notably some of the younger delegates upon whom has fallen the burden of many weeks' tedious committee work—criticized Marshal Smuts' judgment of the relative success of the conference. They argued that there was little evidence from the work of the committees to warrant his assumption that the conference had discovered an acceptable solution to the riddle of Trieste.

#### Two Developments

Whether or not Marshal Smuts' optimism on this score is justified will depend upon two developments:

1. Whether the Russian delegation in Paris accepts without further opposition the recommendations of the Italian Political and Territorial Committee when the plenary session votes on the Trieste question after tomorrow, and

2. Whether Russia will accept as binding any recommendation on Trieste which emerges from the Paris Conference when the Big Four draft final versions of the Italian treaty.

The answer to these two questions in the opinion of the Conference delegates and observers here is the key to one of Russia's most important problems in the field of foreign policy.

On the one hand Russia is already bound by principle of international law which she accepted last July in the conference of Foreign Ministers. These principles have now been filled in by the more detailed recom-

### Commons-Lords Clash Forecast On Labour Bills

London, Oct. 7 (UP).—Parliament re-opens to-morrow after the summer recess, and political observers forecast a head-on clash between the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The House of Lords' arbitrary action in opposing the Labour bills before the recess incensed the Labourite majority in the Commons, and political circles hinted then that the Commons might attempt to strip the Lords of their Parliamentary pomp or even abolish the ancient institution.

Five pending Government bills are expected to precipitate the clash between the two Houses. If the bills are not passed before the first session ends in the first week in November, they must be reintroduced in the next session, probably starting November 12.

The Lords have the Parliamentary power to hold up approval of bills and thus force the Government to offer them as brand new legislation. This would upset the Government's crowded time-table.

The five bills call for a national health service, nationalisation of Cable and Wireless, control of atomic energy, the Roosevelt memorial and a law to aid farmers.

Members of the Italian committee of the Paris conference, if these are adopted by the Conference, would be adopted by a two-thirds majority, Russia can only continue to oppose them in the knowledge that she is virtually applying a veto to obstruct the majority wish of her allies.

On the other hand if she accepts the majority she is running counter to Yugoslavia, generally reckoned as her closest partner and ally in the post-war pattern of Eastern Europe.

Marshal Smuts to-day virtually asserted that Russia would choose the road of loyalty by accepting the Trieste solution to which the three Western Powers have already given their approval. If he proves correct, his assumption there will be few delegates here who will disagree with his estimate that the Paris Conference has achieved more than was apparent to many of those who have taken part in it from day to day.—Reuter.

## Initiative In China With The Communists

### Position Softened By Chiang Kai-shek

Nanking, Oct. 7 (UP).—The initiative in China's turbulent internal political situation appears to rest with the Communists negotiator, Gen Chou En-lai.

There is indication here that the Generalissimo has softened the position following a lengthy secret conference between Gen Marshall and Ambassador Stuart from which comes a new compromise proposal.

The Communist delegation in Nanking sent a special courier to Shanghai to deliver the latest proposal to Gen Chou. The proposition is believed almost certainly to have been approved in advance by the Generalissimo. Observers said Gen Chou's reply could change the gloomy picture or worsen it if a negative answer is forthcoming.

Presumably, due to Gen Chou's insistence, the Kalgan drive must be called off as a prelude to any future negotiations, and only President Chiang's promise to halt the Kalgan push with a general cease-fire later could alleviate the situation.

The terms of yesterday's proposal were guarded with utmost secrecy. It is noteworthy that Dr Stuart and Gen Marshall saw the Generalissimo jointly, Dr Stuart acting as interpreter. (Continued on Page 4)

## Siam Rice To Be Diverted To Colony

### Concessions from China's Allocations

Singapore, Oct. 7.—China's rice allocation from Siam is to be diverted during October, November and December to Malaya, Borneo and Hongkong, and the Netherlands East Indies, according to a statement to-day from the office of Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner in South East Asia.

The statement says this was decided at a meeting of the International Emergency Food Council in Washington with agreement of the Chinese representatives. "The emergency arrangement is due to the increasingly critical rice position in the territories named and is made on the understanding that the shipments diverted from China will be regarded as a loan to be repaid to the Chinese Government not later than March 31, 1947," the statement added.

Mr Somerset Butler, the chairman of the Combined Siam Rice Commission has thanked the Chinese Ambassador and Chinese rice interests in Bangkok for "The generous co-operation of the Chinese Government in coming to the assistance of suffering among the population in Malaya and elsewhere."

The statement adds that it has been possible for China to extend this valuable help, at a most anxious moment, because China's recent rice harvest is sufficient for the next few months, by which time the crops in India and South East Asia will be reaped.—Reuter.

Supplies For India  
Singapore, Oct. 7.—It is hoped 150,000 tons of paddy will be shipped monthly from Indonesia to India when transport from the interior is properly organized with the help of 200 3-ton trucks which are to be handed to the Indonesian authorities very soon, Mr K. L. Punjabi, the Indian Government representative told the press here to-day.

Mr Punjabi added that rice obtained from Java at present totalled 25,000 tons, landed in India, at sea, or loading in Java ports.

He said that India, as a member of the International Food Control Board could not by herself allocate rice to Malaya, but rice obtained from Java would be taken account of by the Board who would adjust the future allocations accordingly. Food, he said, would be very short in India during October and November owing to the failure to obtain rice from Brazil and Siam, and owing to the United States shipping strike.—Reuter.

## Arabs And Jews Clash Over Land Ownership

### TWELVE JEWISH SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED

Jerusalem, Oct. 7.—A number of Jews and Arabs were wounded in a clash over land ownership at the Jewish communal settlement at Kfar Masaryk, near Haifa, to-day. Jewish casualties are reported to number 13, including seven taken to hospital.

It was officially stated later that ten Jews—of whom six are in hospital—and two Arabs were injured.

It is believed that the dispute was local and was not connected with the establishment yesterday of 12 new Jewish communal settlements in south Palestine.

A statement by the Palestine Government said the trouble began when Jewish contractors started to plough up a piece of land claimed by both Arabs and Jews. The disputed land is near a torpedo factory. No arrests have been made, added the official statement.

Meanwhile, it was officially stated to-day that the Palestine Government is contemplating no action in connection with the establishment of 12 Jewish settlements in southern Palestine. The Government view is understood to be that the administration has no objection to settlements established on legally held land, provided there is no danger to security.

#### Government Not Advised

Contrary to custom during the war, the Jewish authorities did not advise the Palestine Government beforehand of yesterday's action.

The Jewish Agency spokesman said that the political significance of the scheme lay in the fact that "it represents continuance of the steady practical work of land settlement, regardless of the political situation."

The operation was carried out secretly, the spokesman said, because of administrative difficulties raised on past occasions. Similar operations might conceivably take place in future, he added.

The spokesman said that 1,000 persons, including 300 girls, were involved in the operation, which was carried out with 200 lorries. Local Arabs showing traditional desert hospitality, brought the new settlers gifts of fruit and water, and the police helped the newcomers in various ways.

#### Record Contribution

The record contribution of more than £3,000,000 was received by the Jewish National Fund during the Jewish year just ended, the spokesman disclosed. Two-thirds came from Jews of America and £625,000 from the British Empire.

The Jewish National Fund now owns 210,000 acres of land in Palestine, with 100,000 Jews—one-sixth of the entire Jewish population—living on it.

British military headquarters officially stated to-day that troop movements observed in southern Palestine this morning had no connection with the establishment of 12 new Jewish settlements in the area yesterday.

Strong forces of British troops with armoured cars, were to-day unofficially reported to be moving towards the south Palestine desert.

The settlements are sited on land acquired by the Jewish Settlement Fund.

British troops and Palestine police made a sweep at dawn to-day on Yemin Moshe, the Jewish slum quarters of Jerusalem.

A barbed-wire cordon was thrown around the area while troops made a house-to-house search. It was reported that they were hunting for the men who killed a British airman and wounded another in the Holy City last night.—Reuter.

#### PASSES FOR OTRANTO

Passes to board the Otranto when she arrives in Hongkong can be obtained from Capt Cadogan-Edwards, Room 237, HK Bank Building, at the following times:

Wednesday, 2-5 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; and on Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

One pass will be issued for the relative or friend of each passenger or family on the vessel.

## Telaviv Officers' Club Kidnapping Court Sequel

Jerusalem, Oct. 7.—Capt G. C. Warburton, one of the five British officers captured by terrorists on June 18 in Telaviv and released 16 days later, identified two dusky Oriental Jews as two of his guards when they appeared before a military court here to-day.

The Jews, Amram Dari, aged 18, and Moshe Mizrahi, aged 20, were charged with carrying firearms between June 22 and June 24, the time of the kidnapping. They were un-defended.

Earlier, Moshe Mizrahi had been identified by two of the British officers during an inspection of detained suspects on August 1.

The officers were kidnapped from the Telaviv Officers' Club and released by being dumped from a lorry in a wooden crate.

The two accused stared at Capt Warburton as he identified them. "I talked a little with these two at different times during my captivity," Capt Warburton told the court. "The subject was always Jewish aspirations in Palestine."

The court found Amram Dari and Moshe Mizrahi guilty and sentenced them each to 15 years' imprisonment. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

The spokesman for the Jewish Agency Executive and the Jewish National Council declared to-night: "We have heard with horror of the murder of a British airman in Jerusalem. No political motive can justify such an act and every such act should be regarded as despicable murder."—Reuter.

## World Famine Fears For 1947 Eased By Wheat Crop Report

Washington, Oct. 7 (UP).—Fears of another world famine next spring and winter were eased to-day with the report that the world wheat crop will be the largest since 1940 and at 5,875,000,000 bushels will be only slightly below pre-war levels.

World production last year was 5,150,000,000 bushels and averaged 5,914,000,000 pre-war. Most of the increased production occurred in North America and Europe.

"The world coffee output will be 200,000,000 pounds which represents an increase over last year but still below the pre-war level. Much less coffee will be available in the non-producing countries because of increased consumption in the producing nations."

Canada is making an extraordinary effort to feed the world and her wheat harvest will total 440,000,000 bushels or a 44 per cent increase over last year. The United States wheat harvest is expected to reach the all-time record of 1,107,000,000 bushels.

## Greek Prosecutor Assassinated

Salonica, Oct. 7 (UP).—Communists are suspected of the political assassination of Capt. Koufias, recently assistant prosecutor in a special court martial in Salonika, who was killed in one of the principal squares here last night.



MARSHAL SMUTS

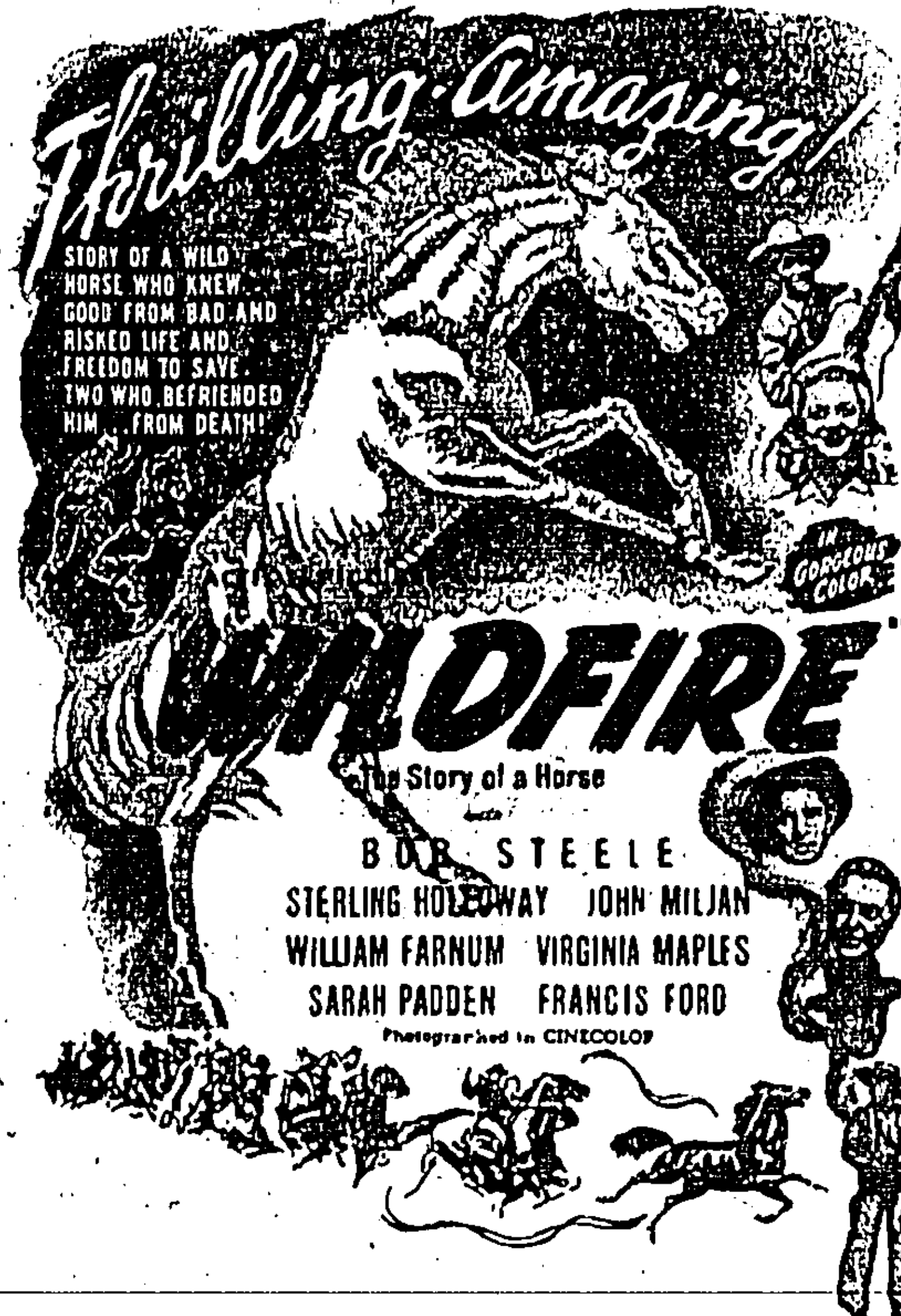


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## Belgium's Modern Democratic Army

### New Occupation Zone Is Big Headache

(By Serge Nebokoff)

For all the individual bravery the Belgians, usually display in wars they are on the whole a "civilian" nation.

"Died against his will" was the epitaph a Belgian soldier is said to have composed for his prospective grave, while his French and British comrades selected respectively "Mort pour la Patrie," and "Fallen for King and Country."

Anything military is always considered in Belgium a rather gloomy necessity and martial glory only relatively attracts them.

In this respect, Belgium's public opinion was recently confronted with pleasant news and other news which was less pleasant.

It was announced that between October 1 and December 31 the Belgian Army will be put on peace footing.

All reserves will be released and Belgium will have again—as in the happy pre-war days—only a skeleton regular army of about 44,000 men, compared with the 600,000 during the early stages of the war or the 80,000 on V-Day.

**Hand-Picked Force**

This hand-picked modern army will also be a democratic one. A "Military Mixed Commission" has been recently set up by order of Prince Regent Charles to include three generals and 14 members of Parliament.

The deputies will represent the country's four political parties, proportionately to the latter's importance. A Parliamentarian will preside over this joint body which will have as its purpose the study of Belgium's present military statute, preparation for the statute envisaged for the future and presentation to the Minister of National Defence of all recommendations they deem necessary.

The news which has been greeted with less enthusiasm was the extension of the Belgian occupation zone in Germany.

The Belgians were quite satisfied with their present "Zone" in the Aachen-Bonn-Cologne triangle. Justice and prestige were satisfied and this more or less token occupation required only one division of 15,000 men.

Geographical conditions were also excellent—Belgian troops stood on the very doorstep of their motherland.

**Far From Frontier**

In October they will have a second sector to occupy. This sector will include the Sauerland and a part of the Paderborn Kreis. A second occupation division—another 15,000 men who are now completing their training in Belgium—will constitute its garrison. Many Belgians complain that this new sector is situated beyond the Rhine far from Belgium's frontiers, while the British and French stand guard on Belgium's threshold.

However, even the less occupation-minded Belgians do not exaggerate

## Campaign To Stamp Out Terrorism In PI

Manila, Oct. 7. (UP)—President Manuel Roxas is scheduled to meet at Malacanang to-day with officials concerned with law enforcement in the Manila area, to consider launching an all-out campaign to end terrorism and hoodlum activities in Manila and other population centres.

Calling attention to the Saturday afternoon Manila Hotel shooting, in which Mr. George Prescott, a Shanghai businessman, was killed and a Filipino CID agent wounded in the thigh, President Roxas said co-ordination of all law enforcement agencies should be achieved immediately in a determined effort to uphold the law and to stamp out lawlessness.

Four gangsters suspected of participation in the Manila Hotel shooting have been arrested by the police. The gangsters reportedly admitted the shooting, but claimed they fired only because the CID man fired first. They reportedly admitted having a grudge against the CID man.

The gangsters surrendered their guns to the police but it has not yet been determined which of them fired the shot that killed Prescott, as ballistics tests have not yet been completed.

## HAND-SPINNING BOOST IN INDIA

Bombay, Oct. 6.—Mahatma Gandhi, who is launching a new drive to encourage hand-spinning on a national scale, wrote to-day in his weekly paper Harijan:

"Provincial governments cannot adopt new mills and at the same time encourage hand-spinning."

This coincides with the declaration by the Congress Premier of Madras—largest province in British India—that no new spinning or weaving mills may be set up in Madras while the existing mills may not increase their spindles.

In other Congress-governed provinces the position is unknown, but the Interim Government is sending a textile machinery mission to four British and the United States to secure new machinery for increasing production in India.—Reuter.

## CELEBES TERRORISM

Macassar, Oct. 6.—A police patrol searching a settlement near Macassar, in the Celebes, was attacked by 50 heavily armed terrorists, the Netherlands News Agency reported to-day. Two policemen were killed on the spot and a Dutch officer was killed in the subsequent search. One terrorist leader was also killed.—Reuter.

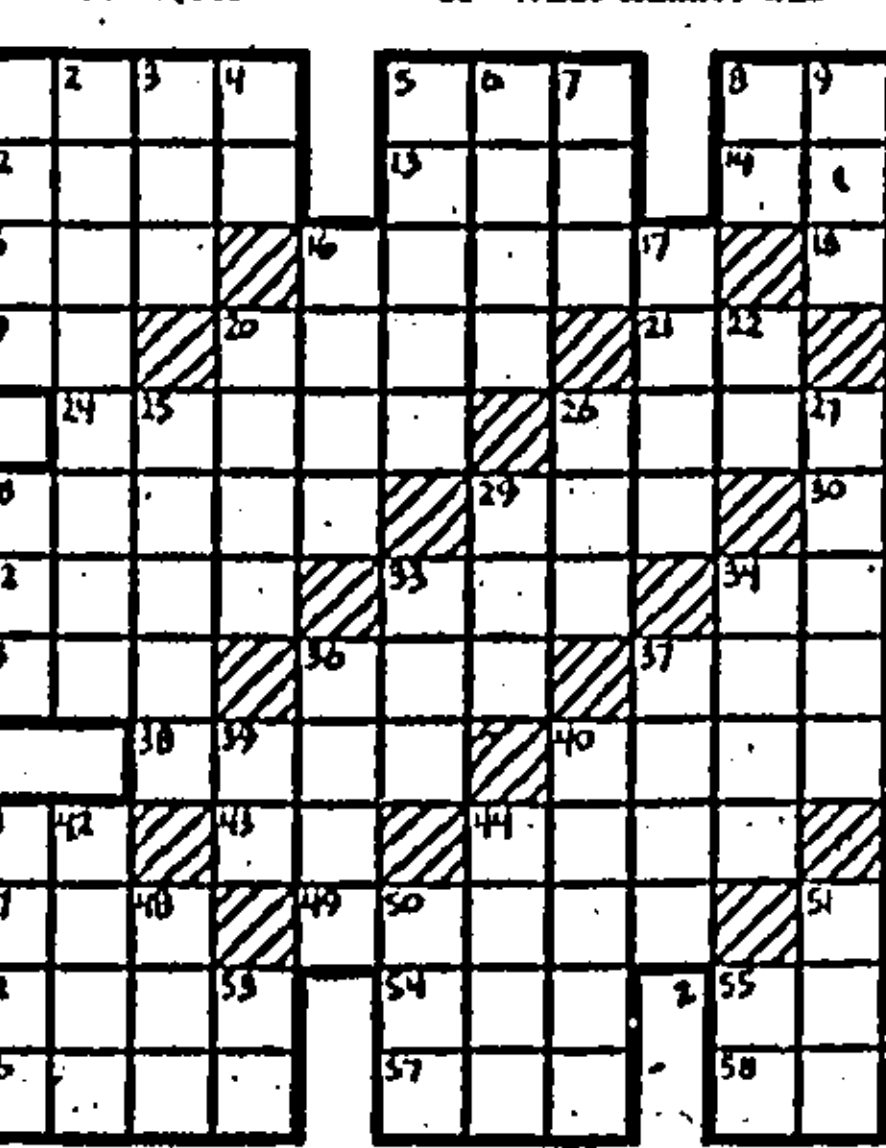
the "sacrifice" thus demanded from their country and accept it as a post-dated contribution to the Allies war effort.

Besides, this Belgium's new occupational undertaking has a time limit—three months—after which the question will be reconsidered. Furthermore, the Belgian command and troops are expected here to be put on an equal footing with the British forces.—Reuter.

## Crossword Puzzle

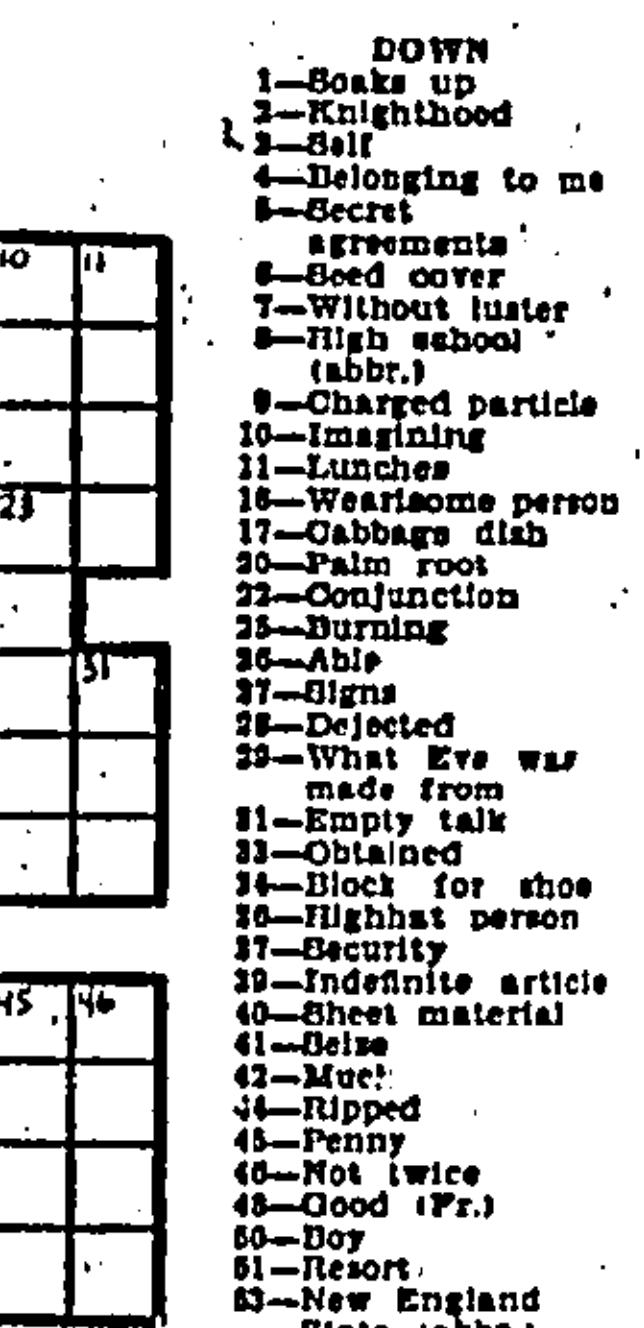
ACROSS

- 1—Appetizer
- 2—Mother horse
- 3—Pail
- 4—Debauch
- 5—Period of time
- 6—March bird
- 7—Joe DiMaggio
- 8—These catch fish
- 9—This does too
- 10—A condiment
- 11—Sound or pet
- 12—Behold
- 13—Like
- 14—Comes close
- 15—Bounce off
- 16—Rode look
- 17—Untrained
- 18—Marble
- 19—Jason's ship
- 20—Clear liquor



DOWN

- 1—Longest river in Siberia
- 2—Color
- 3—Wasp
- 4—Loud noises
- 5—Tail like wild man
- 6—Misfortune
- 7—Leave
- 8—Negative
- 9—Light color
- 10—A French word
- 11—Gleam
- 12—Gleam
- 13—Gleam
- 14—Gleam
- 15—Gleam
- 16—Gleam
- 17—Gleam
- 18—Gleam
- 19—Gleam
- 20—Gleam



## NANCY Family-Size Eradicator



## LANCASHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By Tom Lancashire)

I am writing this diary sitting on the heather-tufted cliffs at St. Germain on the West Coast of the Isle of Man and less than three miles from Peel Castle, and had planned for one week to make no mention of happenings in Lancashire. But daily reports reaching me make that impossible.

Except for a couple of bombs accidentally dropped, thousands of "caged" Nazis, the Manx people knew none of the horrors and privations of war. It was known, with some truth, as the Isle of Plenty, and now that the war is over it is for the first time beginning really to feel what shortages mean. Last year when the first holiday-makers to the island returned to the mainland they were full of stories about eggs and hams and chickens, and incidentally, most of them had suitcases packed with these and other delicacies only procurable at home via the ration book or the black market. Now rationing on the island is almost as stringent as at home. Not long ago you could walk into any tobaccoist's shop and ask for a hundred players and matches. To-day you would be indeed fortunate to find a shop with petrol for your cigarette lighter. Nearly every shop carries some curd in the window which begins with the inevitable two words: "sorry, none."

But in spite of all visitors to the island are having a good time. The cigarette shortage is common knowledge. So they are packed with the holiday clothes.

## Two Industries

In many respects this island of two industries—tourist traffic and fishing—merits sympathy. Even now at the close of the second peace-time holiday season many of the boarding houses and hotels have only just been derequisitioned and cannot be made ready for visitors until 1947. Parties of troops are tearing down the miles of barbed wire fences which kept Hitler's Fifth Columnists out of harm's way; decorators are giving the drab houses a fresh coat of paint. But whether you go into Douglas, to Ramsey or into Peel there is little to buy in the shops, little that is, which would tempt the holiday maker to buy as presents for those at home.

Within war-time limits the fishing industry did not suffer greatly. Indeed, at Peel it is said to have prospered, and to such an extent that the tourist traffic of peace years was seriously inconvenienced. Kippermen stations have cropped close to the shore and so that the houses are nightly enveloped in clouds of choking fumes. Fortunately, the danger has been seen and new stations are now being built away from the residential area.

## The Squatters' Problem

There is no great housing shortage on the island and little danger of "squatters" who are causing so much concern in Lancashire and elsewhere. Not content with occupying unwanted empty camp

## Promise And Danger Of U.S. Economy

Washington, Oct. 6.—Elaborating his statement that national economy faces a great promise and a great danger, the Reconstruction Director says that the promise is the opportunity for a higher real income than any other nation has ever achieved while the danger is the possibility that higher income and productivity will not be maintained when demand approximately balances supply.

The great problems are to maintain full production and employment meanwhile preventing runaway prices. Incomes, profits and farmers' incomes are all-time records. The present high production and employment will not necessarily be permanent. Inflationary pressures are hopelessly lessening. The Government's present policy is to increase production and reduce total demand, but it consumer or business spending falls, the Government must be prepared to readjust its policy to promote higher consumption.

Business itself could take first action to arrest a decline by reducing prices wherever possible without reducing wages. Undoubtedly, some industries could reduce prices and still maintain satisfactory profits.

The production rate is now 172 and consumer spending 128 milliards of dollars. United States exports now exceed imports by the rate of five and half milliards of dollars annually, which is likely to continue into 1947.

Meat, sugar, fats and oils will continue to be in indefinite period. Food requiring continued price controls. Food exports this year will again play the key role in fighting famine and disease abroad and some urgent food problems must be solved internationally.—Reuter.

sites families have moved into others which are needed for troops. It is not surprising therefore, that the Government has stepped in and ordered that "tenants" in certain camps needed for training and resettlement schemes, must be evicted. The families are not to be evicted without first being given notice to leave.

In some parts this indiscriminate seizing of huts has led, as some predicted to illness among children. Two children belonging to a family which took a disused army hut near Leyfield Road, Liverpool, have been removed to hospital with pneumonia. And there are reports from other districts of children's health suffering. Perhaps the luckiest of all squatters (so far) are the twenty families who took possession of a former WAAF Station on the Winstanley Estate, between Wigan and St. Helens. Their quarters are luxurious and the camp is equipped with a wash-house containing ten baths, and sixteen shower baths.

## Liverpool Unemployed

For the first time since the war ended a reduction is reported in the number of registered unemployed, there being 1232 more in work than in June.

Chief Constable of Oldham Borough Police, Mr. George Musgrave, is to receive the King's medal for distinguished services. He has been in the force 40 years.

Air-services between Blackpool and the Isle of Man have been re-started.

Mr. Wm. Brown of Great Lever, near Bolton, will be 103 in October. Southport is to name four streets on new housing estates, Victoria, Montgomery, Tedder and Cunningham.

Lancaster Hall, Middleton, (Lancs) famous in folklore as the "Old Cabbage" Hall, is to be converted into flats for homeless families.

The site of the blitzed St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, known as "the doctors' church," is to be used for a temporary Chapel.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The crux of to-day's deal was a safety play in the key suit. East, declarer.

Both sides vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 8 2  
♥ 8 7 4  
♦ 8 3  
♣ 10 6 3

**WEST**  
♠ K 10 9 7  
♥ 9 6 5  
♦ Q 7 5 2  
♣ J

**EAST**  
♠ 4  
♥ 3  
♦ J 10 4  
♣ A K Q 8 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A J 10  
♥ A K Q J 10  
♦ A K  
♣ 7 4

The bidding:  
East: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

West led his singleton club; East overtook and continued the suit, South ruffing the third round. Three leads drew West's trumps (East discarding two clubs), and after cashing his ace-king of diamonds, declarer turned his attention to the spade suit.

Obviously, since two club tricks had been lost, it was vital to

concede only one spade trick. After thinking things over, South led low to the ace and back to the queen-jack. Unfortunately, this plan did not work out. If spades were the spade jack with the king and returned the ten—and declarer had to lose another spade trick.

Since East had shown a seven-card club suit, it was logical to assume that if spades broke badly—the only danger South faced—the spade length would be with West. To guard against this condition and the possible loss of two spade tricks, South should have led the spade queen, and if West covered, present him with the trick. Observe that this could cost nothing. If spades broke 4-2 South would of course win the remaining tricks without difficulty. If, however, West had four spades, the concession of his king might be vital. After West won, if he led back the spade ten, South would win with the jack and have a finessing position against the 9-7, to dummy's A-8. If West led back the spade seven, dummy's eight would hold. Finally, if West exited with a diamond, declarer could discard a spade from one hand while he ruffed in the other.

West led his singleton club; East overtook and continued the suit, South ruffing the third round. Three leads drew West's trumps (East discarding two clubs), and after cashing his ace-king of diamonds, declarer turned his attention to the spade suit.

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## Chinese Air Force Staff College Taking Shape

(By Doon Campbell)

The shape of a little Leavenworth—famed "nursery" of senior commanders of the American armed forces—where the nucleus of the reorganised Chinese air force will be trained in the most modern methods under the supervision of a hand-picked United States advisory team, is rising out of the ruin and rubble of a sprawling factory which the Japanese used to make aircraft near the east end of Nanking.

Hundreds of Chinese labourers, carpenters and craftsmen have done a miracle job in converting a pile of dilapidated buildings and junk shops into a compound of up-to-date offices, class rooms and dormitories.

The Chinese Air Force Staff College will also boast a handsome social club and library where it is opened by the commandant, General Chiang Kai-shek, on November 1.

The Generalissimo has taken the keenest personal interest in the project since he suggested the idea to President Truman late last year. Eight top quality officer graduates and instructors of Fort Leavenworth Command and General Staff School were assigned to streamline the efficiency of the Chinese Air Force, which had German and Soviet Air Force advisers in the two previous evolutionary phases. The RAF contract expired in March. Classes would have started earlier but for the time required to transfer the college 600 miles from Chengtu to Nanking.

## The Curriculum

President Chiang approved every point in a memorandum on the training curriculum submitted by Brig John P. McConnell, Commanding General of the Air Division of the Military Advisory Group.

Early next month 50 Chinese air staff students—selected from all over the country by competitive examination—start a nine-month course, which will include tactics, technique and methods practised by the United States Army Air Force. The fullest use will be made of films, drawings and charts and other instructional aids.

The advisers appreciate the importance of holding a student's attention through the most technical lecture. General McConnell went after the best men he could find. Almost every officer has a background of operational experience gained either in the European or Pacific theatre.

One of the biggest problems confronting the advisers is translation. The greatest care will be taken to ensure that a student gets a full and exact interpretation of each lecture. Instead of going direct to a class the American advisers first go over their notes with Chinese. When an instructor has complete understanding of the subject he will be accompanied to the class room by the adviser.

Col Earl Bates, officer in charge of the advisory team, summed up the function of the team: "We will give Chinese students everything we know about the American Air Force—how it is run and how it works."—Reuter.

## ALLEGATION DENIED

Nehru Replies to Critics At Blackpool Conference

## MALICIOUS STATEMENT

New Delhi, Oct. 6.—A denial of the allegation made at the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool that he was silent about the withdrawal of British troops from India because the Interim Government wanted to use them for quelling communal riots was made by Nehru to-day.

Nehru added: "It was our policy before we took office, and it is our policy now, to have British troops withdrawn from India immediately, and at any rate with the greatest possible speed. We do not want them to stay in India for a day, it is unfair to us and unfair to them. It is unfair to us and unfair to them to keep them here. I invite leaders of the British Conservative Party to support us in these demands and help in giving effect to them in the immediate future."

"While we have expressed our willingness to co-operate with the United Kingdom, I want to make it perfectly clear on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Government of India that there will be no co-operation with those who adopt an unfriendly attitude towards us, to trifle with the independence of India."—Reuter.

## NINE KILLED IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 7 (UP)—Nine were killed and 23 injured in Bombay and Allahabad as the police fired on crowds in several sections of Bombay during renewed Hindu-Muslim rioting.

Curfew has been imposed in Allahabad where six of the nine were killed.

**Calcutta Rioting**

Bombay, Oct. 6.—Three persons were killed and eight were injured in communal disturbances in Calcutta to-day.—Reuter.



## LARGE-SCALE INVASION BY LOCUSTS

Heavy Damage to Crops in Argentina and Uruguay

(By George Bloom)

An unusually large-scale invasion of Argentina and Uruguay by locusts this year heightened interest in the Inter-American Locust Conference, held recently in Montevideo.

The basis of the conference was the anti-locust convention signed in Montevideo in 1934. Delegates representing nine republics discussed ways and means of jointly combating the plague.

Official reports, which indicated that the swarms in the north of Argentina had started to deposit eggs, spoke of heavy damage to fruit crops in parts of the provinces of Entre Rios, Salta and Jujuy. It was also officially stated that prospects for the next cotton crop were not very favourable because of locust activity in the provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, Santiago de Estero and the departments of Chaco and Formosa. The locust crop in the north-east of Entre Rios suffered losses estimated at between 20 and 30 per cent of the area sown.

The Argentine Government, which recently appealed to Britain, the United States and Holland for urgent assistance in its fight against the locust invasion, received a reply from the British Government offering all possible co-operation and asking for technical information as to its requirements.

A proposal in the Argentine Congress that the army should be thrown into the battle was rejected. After a heated debate, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposal because it felt the threat was not yet sufficiently great to warrant the army turning itself into a body of "locust-hunters." Another reason for rejection was the coming army manoeuvres, which, incidentally, will be held in the neighbourhood of the Argentine-Uruguay frontier, where the locust penetration has been greatest.—Reuter.

## JAP AGITATION FOR ANNAMITE INDEPENDENCE

Tokyo, Oct. 7 (UP).—Japanese agents trained teachers and propagandists to agitate for the Annamite independence movement in French Indo-China, according to evidence presented at the war crimes trial today.

This was discovered by Germans in Saigon, who reported the Japanese activities to Germany. According to German documents, Germans keeping a close watch discovered that a Japanese-trained squad of agitators, propagated the anti-French uprising in 1941. The Japanese also placed observers throughout Indo-China to report French troops movements and locate material and stores.

American diplomatic documents showed that the United States had an inkling of Japanese intentions to occupy Indo-China and protested in advance. The Japanese, by their predetermined plans, showed that they lied about their intentions.

In November, 1941, Germany tried to get Japan to attack Russia, but the Japanese expressed the opinion that, owing to the time of year, military operations against the Soviet Union could "take place only on a limited scale."

## Oct-Dec Forces Release Programme

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service giving particulars of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces for October to December, 1946.

Under the programme, the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged in the last quarter of the year will be approximately 311,300. The cumulative total since June 19, 1945, will be approximately 4,202,900. Although as far as possible men and women will be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of releases of a number of individuals will continue to be necessary for Service reasons, and, as in the past, there will be some inequality in the rate of releases for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

The provisional programme for the Forces and Auxiliary Services is set out below.

Period	Age & Service Groups (Class A Releases)	Estimated Number of Releases & Discharges
<b>ROYAL NAVY</b>		
<b>Men</b>		
<b>(Average)</b>		
October	54-55 Pt. 56-57	21,000
November	55 56	18,000
December	56 57	15,000
Total Oct/Dec	54-56 Pt. 56-58	54,000
<b>Women</b>		
<b>(Average)</b>		
October	54-55 Pt. 56	2,200
November	55 Pt. 56	2,000
December	56 Pt. 57	1,800
Total Oct/Dec	54-56 Pt. 56-57	6,000

<b>ARMY</b>		
<b>Men</b>		
<b>(Actual)</b>		
October	40 Pt. 42	62,500
November	41 Pt. 43	52,000
December	42 Pt. 44	45,500
Total Oct/Dec	40-42 Pt. 42-44	160,000
<b>Women</b>		
<b>(Actual)</b>		
October	40 Pt. 42	3,500
November	41 Pt. 43	3,000
December	42 Pt. 44	2,500
Total Oct/Dec	40-42 Pt. 42-44	9,000

<b>ROYAL AIR FORCE</b>		
<b>Men</b>		
<b>(Gen. Level)</b>		
October	40-41 Pt. 42	17,000
November	41-42 Pt. 43	15,000
December	42-43 Pt. 44	13,000
Total Oct/Dec	40-43 Pt. 42-44	45,000
<b>Women</b>		
<b>(Gen. Level)</b>		
October	40 Pt. 42	2,000
November	41 Pt. 43	1,800
December	42 Pt. 44	1,600
Total Oct/Dec	40-42 Pt. 42-44	5,400

The former Ambassador to Germany, Lord Halifax, told the Germans that the Japanese Army could occupy the Russian section of Sakhalin and make other advances toward Vladivostok or Lake Baikal, but noted that such operations would have to wait until spring. He pointed out that Japan had to advance southward to obtain petroleum. Oshima said the seizure of Borneo was necessary because of the strict Anglo-American blockade.

Strenuous objections by the American defence attorneys prevented the Russian prosecutor, S. A. Golunsky, from reopening the Russian prosecution phase and the introduction of a Russian statement was postponed tentatively until Tuesday morning.

The defence objected on the ground that the Russian statement went back as far as 1900, far beyond the indictment, and contained many admissible "historic facts."

## THE ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

(By Arundell Esdaile)

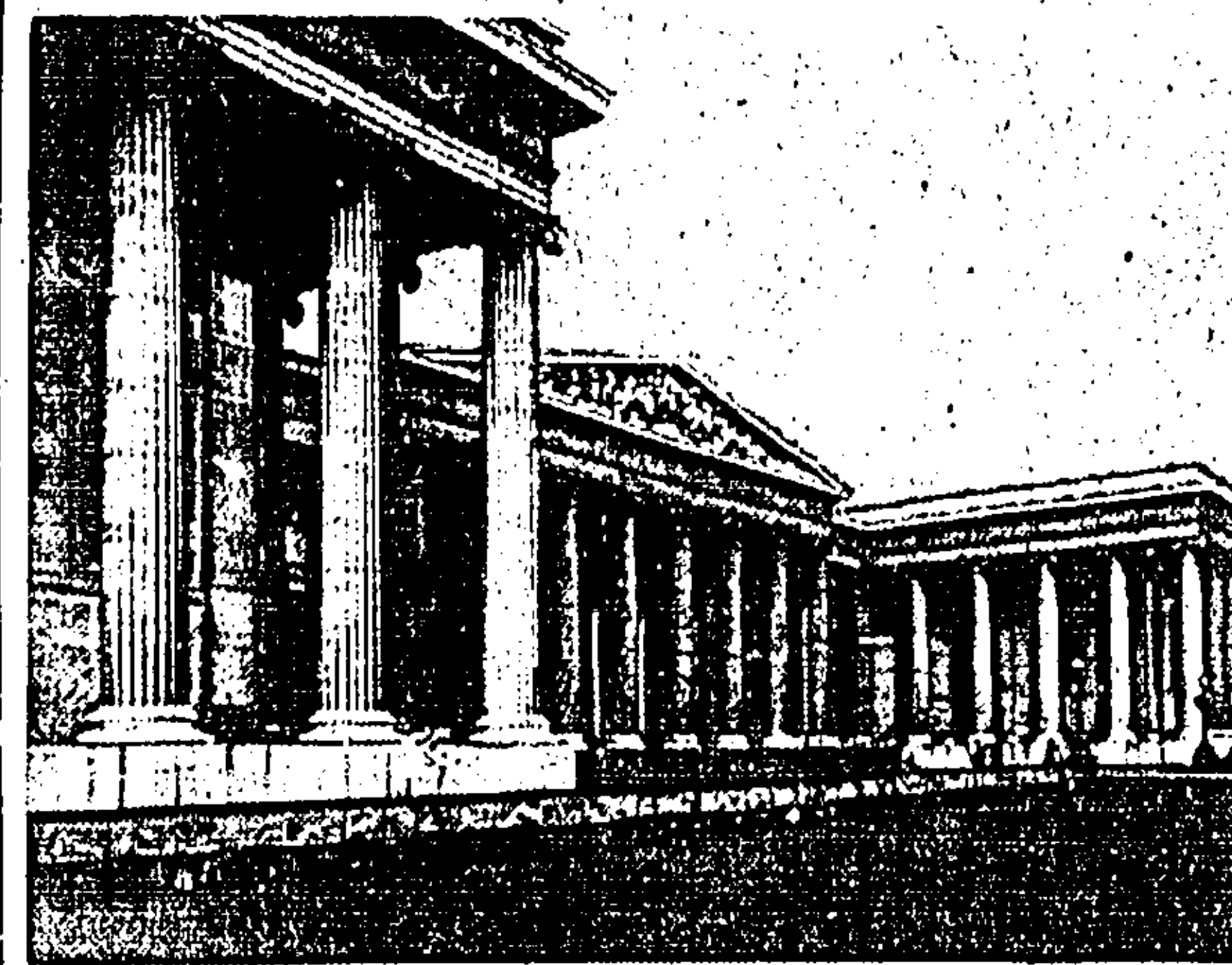
IN this article Dr Esdaile, from 1936-1940 Secretary to the British Museum Library, gives a brief description of the more important antiquities which have been amassed in the British Museum since it was founded in 1753.

Although it occupies no position of any particular prominence, there are few more familiar sights in London than the great classical colonnaded structure of the British Museum. Its mere size, with the austerity of its architecture, may have deterred some of the less interested visitors from entering, but even those who have visited it, and that perhaps often, may be glad to learn something more than the most intelligent visitor can readily gather on the spot.

This great British institution, now nearly two hundred years old, is composite in its nature, consisting as it does of the national library and the national museum of antiquities. Originally, indeed, and until so recently as 1880, it also comprised the collections of natural history, but these were then removed to a separate building, now an independent museum (though still governed by the same body of Trustees) at

horns from the forehead of a woman." The former, an accidentally veined stone, is shown, as an example of that stone, in the Natural History Museum's Department of Mineralogy; the latter has disappeared. Such "curios" are rightly rejected by all intelligent curators, though not all the public understands the fact to judge from some offers received by the Director, one of which in recent years was "two joints of meat, cut at the Coronation of Queen Victoria" (1837).

Scientific apparatus is now collected and preserved in London in the Science Museum, paintings (of which the British Museum once had many) in the National Gallery, or the National Portrait Gallery, modern Indian art in the Indian Museum, and most branches of post-Renaissance art in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Though the two Museums overlap in such fields as ceramics and prints and drawings, the purpose of each is different; the British Museum, as we have seen, is divided into civilisations, which it illustrates by their arts, while the Victoria and Albert Museum (founded for the



This picture shows the massive portico of the entrance to the British Museum, which is one of the most famous buildings in London. The building is a masterpiece of classical architecture, with its portico supported by massive columns.

South Kensington on the other side of London. Of the Library I will defer giving any account and will deal, as well as space will allow, with the antiquities the Museum proper.

First a word as to the government of the Museum. As established by Act of Parliament in 1753, this is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, partly high officers of Church and State (the "Principal Trustees" being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons), and partly a few eminent learned bodies, representatives of the families or foundations benefactors (one of these, added after the gift of the King's, i.e. King George III's library, is appointed by the Sovereign), and a number whom these elect to sit with them; the current work of government is carried on by a Standing Committee. These form a body of great weight, and the title "a servant of the Trustees of the British Museum" is one of which the staff have always been proud.

### The Foundation

The foundation was primarily due to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, royal physician and a distinguished scientist and collector, that his large library and museum should be offered to the Crown for £20,000, or perhaps a fifth of its value. King George II (1727-1760) said that he doubted whether there were £20,000 in the Treasury, but the money was found by a lottery, provided for in the Act. Another significant provision was one forbidding the officials of the new Museum to accept fees. The antiquities were originally part of the Department of Natural and Artificial Productions, which, with these of printed books and of manuscripts, constituted the Museum. Nor were they then relatively important. Classical sculptures had been collected in the Seventeenth Century by the Earl of Arundel and a small collection by King Charles I (1627-1649). But the royal collection was sold by Parliament in 1649, and the Arundel marbles went to Oxford, where they still are.

Increased knowledge of world history and of ancient and modern arts were, in later generations to force, specialisation on the Museum with the result that there are now six Departments of Antiquities: those of Greek and Roman, of Egyptian and Assyrian, of British and Medieval, and of Oriental Antiquities, of Coins and Medals, and of Ethnography. That of Prints and Drawings is reckoned as being part of the Library. Similar specialisation has resulted in some fields of collecting and study being left to other Museums. At first the British Museum stood alone (except for Oxford and the Royal Society) and was omnivorous and, it must be added, unrefined. Among the objects specially pointed out in one of the eighteenth century guide-books were "a portrait of Chaucer in an Egyptian pebble" and "a

educational of craftsmen) is divided by materials, e.g., woodwork, metal work, textiles, etc.

For the first century of its existence the British Museum was housed (on the same site as now) in Montagu House, a seventeenth-century "hotel de noblesse," which happened to be for sale at the time of the foundation. The present building (which has been much enlarged) was begun in 1828 and completed in 1845, covering the garden of the old house. This rebuilding was necessitated by the arrival of great quantities of the collections. The first consisted of the famous Egyptian sculptures and other antiquities, including the Rosetta Stone (or "Pierre Champollion") from which the ancient Egyptian language was first interpreted; these were the collection formed by Napoleon and his corps of savants on the spot, and fell to the British Crown after the Battle of the Nile; they were deposited in the Museum in 1802, and had to be housed in sheds in the garden.

### Hellenistic Sculptures

Three years later the British Parliament bought and deposited the Hellenistic sculptures collected by Charles Townley, a collection typical of those formed by the English eighteenth-century nobility on their travels in Italy. A new building was erected for these. True Greek sculpture of the great period, then "antiquary" was soon to arrive in London, when the Earl of Elgin, British Ambassador to the Porte, brought home the Athenian sculptures of the Fifth Century B.C., mainly those executed by or under Phidias at the direction of Pericles for the adornment of the Parthenon. After much debate, some authorities declaring that they were only late works, the Elgin marbles were purchased by the British Parliament for £35,000, or half what Elgin had spent, and deposited. The intellectuals of the day, headed by Byron, accused Elgin roundly, and their abuse is still ignorantly repeated. But his undoubtedly saved the sculptures (the first in the world except those of Olympia) from utter destruction on the spot, destruction which had already gone far, and so deserves not abuse but gratitude.

Later Greek acquisitions we can only mention in passing the sculptures from Phigaleia (Bassae) and from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the "Seven Wonders of the World."

Later exploration in Egypt has added much to the original Napoleonic collections mentioned above; the collection is now far more representative of the civilisation of the Nile Valley in ancient times. But it was in the arts, and especially in this sculpture, of ancient Mesopotamia, that the greatest additions were made in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sir Henry Layard, followed by Sir Henry Rawlinson and others, excavated part of the ancient city of Nineveh and palaces of the Assyrian

## Aviation Instruments In Fight Against Spinal Disease

High altitude flying instruments developed during the war by the Army Air Forces are being used in treating persons stricken with Bulbar Polomyelitis in Minneapolis' Polio Epidemic, it is learned.

Dr Maurice Vischer, University of Minnesota Professor of Physiology, said the devices were "proving very useful in the control of therapy in the respiratory polio cases."

University hospital officials said the new treatment was the greatest single advance in 50 years in the fight against polio.

Bulbar polio is regarded as the most dangerous type of the disease. It affects the stem of the brain, usually destroying respiratory nerve connections leading to the backbone. Patients have difficulty in speaking, swallowing and breathing and often die from suffocation.

Nearly 15 per cent of the persons stricken with polio in Minnesota's epidemic developed the "Bulbar" variety. After a number of them died, physicians stumbled onto a process developed by the Army Air Forces at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

They found that pressure breathing equipment was helpful in treating many cases. The process involves opening a hole in the windpipe just below the "Adam's apple" and feeding a mixture of pressurized oxygen and helium into the lungs through a tube.

The doctors had believed that the effects of Bulbar Polio would be less serious if heavy cells could be kept alive. They reasoned that the healthy cells would have greater resistance if they received oxygen, so they ventilated the lungs to pump more oxygen into the blood stream.

In the treatment, meters developed for aviation status are used to determine whether there is enough oxygen in the blood stream reaching healthy cells.

### SINATRA AND WIFE SEPARATED

Hollywood, Oct. 7 (UP).—Frank Sinatra's press agent announced today that the crooner and his wife have separated but since they are Catholics, no divorce is contemplated.

He said, "It is a case of a Hollywood career versus family ties."

The marriage had long been considered one of Hollywood's happiest despite the crooner's gigantic list of baby-sax admirers.

### AMERICAN CONSUL

Mr Howard Donovan, of Windsor, Ill., U.S. Consul at Bombay, has been assigned to the State Department. Formerly he served at Kobe, Hong-kong, and Swatow.

kins at Nimrud, which yielded significant relief sculptures of lion-hunters and other royal scenes, as well as libraries of cuneiform tablets and other small objects.

Later, attention was turned to the even more ancient Mesopotamian civilisation of Sumeria, and by a series of excavations under Sir Leonard Woolley and others the remarkable gold, ivory and lapis lazuli work of the fourth millennium B.C. at Ur of the Chaldees has been brought to light and much knowledge of the early history of the country made clear.

Space forbids any more than a few words on the other departments, though each would deserve full treatment. The British and medieval Antiquities, a very heterogeneous collection, much enriched on the artistic side by one of the Keepers, Sir A. W. Franks, is naturally strongest on British history; it preserves such famous objects as the Royal Gold Cup of the Angevin Kings and the crystal used by Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, Dr Dee. Perhaps its greatest importance is in the Prehistoric and Iron Ages. Just before the recent world war these were enriched by the gift of the great hoard of 5th Century Jewellery from a ship burial found at Sutton Hoo on the Suffolk Coast. Another recent acquisition is a set of magnificent wine vessels of the Celtic Bronze Age from Lorraine.

### Chinese Arts

For the other departments a word should be said to call attention to the splendor of the Chinese coins to the early Christian ivories, and to the Chinese and Near Eastern ceramics. Of Chinese arts the earlier and more interesting Tang and Han periods were the latest to become known to the West, and recent acquisitions are largely of those dynasties. The Ethnographical collections, in part based on gifts from the Missionary Societies, are very rich, but require a new building worthy of the capital of the British Empire. (Physical anthropology is collected in the Natural History Museum.)

Bombing during enemy air attacks on London during the 1939-1945 war caused much damage to the building, especially to its south-western part. But all the antiquities were in vaults or evacuated to the country—a necessary breach of the law by which, with certain closely limited exceptions, nothing may be removed from the precincts of the Museum.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

There's **ACTION** Every Pounding Moment!

GENE TIERNEY  
GEORGE MONTGOMERY  
LYNN BARI

**China Girl**

VICTOR McLAGLEN  
Alon Baxter • Sig Rumann  
Allyn McCormick  
Directed by Henry Hathaway  
Produced and Written by Ben Hecht

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The Musical of the year!  
**"CONEY ISLAND"**  
IN TECHNICOLOR  
with Betty GRABLE — George MONTGOMERY

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SEE TWO IMPORTANT PICTURES FOR ONE PAYMENT!

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RANDOLPH SCOTT • RUTH WARRICK • ELLEN DREW  
ANTHONY QUINN • CAROL THURSTON • RICHARD LEE

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**LOUIS vs CONN**  
RETURN BATTLE  
WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP  
FIGHT FILMS  
Taken at the ringside

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CLARK GABLE • LANA TURNER  
TRIUMPHANTLY TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME IN  
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TO-MORROW  
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN  
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**"TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE"**  
A M-G-M Picture

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.  
M-G-M brings you the thrilling story that will end up in JAPAN!

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The story of a patrol of 13 heroes!  
Starring Robert TAYLOR as Sergeant Bill Dane  
with GEORGE MURPHY • LLOYD NOLAN  
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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
EXTRA SHOW on THURSDAY 10th at 12 NOON

**LASSIE COME HOME**  
with RODDY McDOWALL  
DONALD CRISP

Metrol-Goldwyn-Mayer's **TECHNICOLOR TRIUMPH!**

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"This is official notice that we have given up the idea of raising children by psychology, so don't get caught A. W. O. L. again!"



